The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,716. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 29 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
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Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

MULLINS—POWELL—At St. Saviour's Church, Calcutta, on the 1st February, by the Revd. Dr. Jarbo, Henry Augustus William Mullins, Assistant in the Lower Assam Tea Company, to Charlotte Ann, youngest daughter of the late W. H. Powell.

CROSSLEY—McKIE—At St. Saviour's Church, on the 4th February, by the Revd. Dr. Jarbo, William Henry Crossley, to Lydia Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. J. McKie, Surveyor General's Office.

BUCKLE—WOODROW—At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 4th February, by the Revd. Frederick Robbends, M.A., William Boyd Buckle, B.C.S., to Alice Katherine, youngest daughter of the late George Woodrow, Esq., of Norwich, Norfolk.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DOBBS—At Bangalore, on the 7th February, the wife of R. Cathcart Dobbs, Esq., Executive Engineer, Mysore Commission, of a son.

SHIPPING.

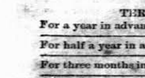
FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owner or to Capt. LIVESAY, Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.
To sail in February.

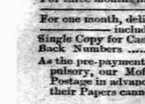
MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1064 Tons Register, CHARLES DUMERY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to Bombay, 18th December 1863. WALLACE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
(To sail about 1st March.)



THE celebrated Frigate INCONSTANT, late of H. M.'s Navy, 1,196 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers. For passage apply to Captain CULLITON on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

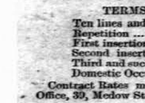


THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship T. E. LEMON, Captain RAINEY, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

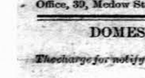
THE fine A 1 Ship EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, 532 Tons, Captain KRONMAN. To sail on or before 20th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGLAND BROTHERS, Agents. Bombay, 5th February 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.



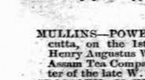
THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOD, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



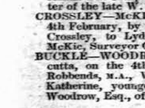
THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, (HALL, Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

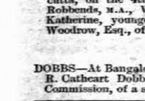
STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 500 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypoore by this opportunity.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY the 19th instant. For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M. precisely. It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office. For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Couples, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	20th Feb.	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Saturday	5th March.	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March.	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April.	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April.	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May.	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May.	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June.	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday	25th Feb.	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Friday	11th March.	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March.	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April.	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April.	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May.	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May.	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June.	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday	19th Feb.	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Tuesday	23rd ,,	TELEGRAPH at 6 P. M.
Friday	26th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	19th Feb.	TELEGRAPH at 11 A. M.
Tuesday	23rd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 1 P. M.
Friday	26th ,,	TELEGRAPH at 3 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO FROM CHINA PER "ADEN" AND "CHINA."—CONSIGNEES will please take notice that the Cargo per *Aden* and *China* is lying at the Town Custom House, and a Clerk from my Office will attend there all day to-morrow to deliver it. THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, 8th Feb. 1864.

NOTICE.—The *Startled Fawn*, Captain W. T. ROWETT, having arrived from Calcutta, Consignees of Goods are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed at their expenses and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after having left the Ship's deck. LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Startled Fawn*.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Zambia*, Captain MILLER, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after their once leaving the deck.
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain MILLER.
Bombay, 13th February 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.
Bombay, 29thJanuary 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *William Carvell*, Captain COPELAND, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after their once leaving the Deck.
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain COPELAND.
Bombay, 9th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have from this day removed our Offices from No. 4, Hornby Row, to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. HERBERT & Co., No. 16, in Rampart Row.
Bombay, 6th February 1864. RALLI BROTHERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Patent Ice Company's Depot have this day removed from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our offices from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 5, Hummum Street. HEYCOCK & Co.
Bombay, 8th February 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at noon, to consider the Report of the Sub-Committee on the subject of Railway Terminus Accommodation for Bombay. ANDREW GRANT, Chairman.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other Kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NOTICE.—Written Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, for the daily supply until the 1st June next, of one hundred Carts with Bullocks and Drivers.
Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Surveyor's Office, No. 8, Hornby Row.
R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—FOURTH CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders, at the Bank's Office here, on or before 1st March, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

WANTED.—A MARSHAL FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Pay 200 Rupees per mensem with free quarters, and prospect of increase of salary.
Written applications for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Office, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March next.
Testimonials of character and fitness should accompany the applications.
By order of the Committee of Management,
E. HINGLEY,
Clerk Committee of Management of the House of Correction.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN GEORGE VOLKART, Esq., of Bombay, or of his in their hands, are hereby requested to pay their debts or hand the property to his Executor, JAMES CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esq.; and notice is hereby given, to all Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement, the assets will be handed over by the Executor to the parties interested thereto.
ACLAND AND PRENTIS, Solicitors for the Executors.
Bombay, 19th January 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY, the 26th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.
J. JAMBUSAHEB TRIBHUWUN CAMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.
By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES—Adapted for every class, climate, and country: wholesale and retail, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 20 guineas to 3 guineas.
CLOCKS—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-Office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 1s. each.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES.	GOLD CASES. Open Face.	GOLD CASES. Hunters.	SILVER CASES. Open Face.	SILVER CASES. Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
3 Plate Lever, jewelled	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra 10 jewels	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 18
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 21	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first class London made Lever Compensation balance, jewelled in hot climates:—
Silver Cases, Open Face....£11 11 0 Hunters....£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face....£25 0 0 Hunters....£30 0 0
FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—Silver Cases, at £3 3s., £4 4s., £5 5s., £6 6s. each.
Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.
BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET,
Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.
Post-Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London House must be made payable and address to
JAMES W. BENSON, Watch & Clock Manufactory, 33 & 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.—Established 1749.

NOTICES.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, C. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL AND SHOEING-FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. LEWIS.
Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.
W. CLEMENTS.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.
Testimonials can be seen on application.
References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.
☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N

FOR SALE.

DEAL BOARDS FOR SALE.—Just received ex *Gilbert Thompson*, 137,672 feet Flooring Boards, 6 in. by ½ to 1¼, and 14,204 feet Weather Boards ½ by ⅔ by 6½, to be sold per 100 running feet. Apply to,
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

RAGOO SHMJEE has just received by the last Overland Mail some very Choice and Fashionable Goods, viz., Ladies, and Children's, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Ladies Fashionable Glace Paletots, Garibaldic and Postilion Cashmere and Muslin Jackets, Spanish Shawls, Burnous, Hoods, and Plaid Alexandra Crinoline Skirts, Elastic Garters, Cotton Hose, Berlin Wool and Patterns of various shades and colours, Needles of all kinds, Bugles —— Jet Ornaments, suitable for Dresses and Suits for Gentlemen, Collars of all kinds, viz., Prince of Wales, Continental, Tom-Thumb, &c., with and without Scarfs; Child's Merino Pelisses, Knickerbocker Suits &c., &c., Best Drab and Black Hats, for Gentlemen, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Bombay Commission Stables the following Horses, Racers, &c.:—

G. A. H. "Champion."
G. A. G. "Sultan."
G. A. G. "Ladies."
B. A. G. "Banker."
G. A. H. "Marmion."
C. A. H. "Cheesecake."
A Dark Iron Grey Arab Horse.
A Ditto Galloway.
A Pegu Poney, strong and useful.
A Dog Cart complete.
A Self-driving Carriage, with moveable Box, &c.—Apply to the undersigned.
W. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon.
Byculla Commission Stables.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.
Cartes de Visite and Stereoscope Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.
They also beg to bring to notice, that they hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice designs, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Oranges, &c, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.
VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.
Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.
Exhibition Photographs (large size.)
A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.
TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and that the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.
Hare	Poachers		
Rabbit	Venison		
Mock Turtle	Oysters		
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bonilli		
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy		
Ox Tail	Vermicelli		
Salmon	Mutton Broth		
Hotch Potch			
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.	
Veal	Partridge		
Chicken			

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Odoeron* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful collection of Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.
Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.
Patterns for Embroidery.
Bronze Articles, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.
A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.
On hand, Violin Strings, and Bows.
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.
A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edwin Fox*.
The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.
TERMS—*Cash*.
Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the most magnificent Italian, Swiss and German scenery, received by last Overland Mail.

CARARA MARBLE.
Circular Slabs, white and grey, of the finest Carara Marble, for Drawing Room Tables 3½ feet and 3 feet in diameter. Also Slabs for Pier Tables 4 feet by 2 feet and 5 feet by 2½ feet.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has received by last Overland Mail, a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Perspectives, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.
J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed from their old Premises, No. 2, Rampart Row, (now occupied by Halli Brothers) to the lower part of No. 7, Rampart Row, under the Offices of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper and Co. An entrance to the Music and Book Department opens from Forbes Street, adjoining the premises of the Messrs. D. Sassoon and Company.
Bombay, 15th February 1864. HERBERT & Co.

ENGLISH WORK-BOXES, BOOK RESTS, AND STANDS, SCENT CASES, containing two and three Bottles each, of beautiful Walnut, Rose, Maple, and other fancy Woods, finished in the various styles, now prevailing among the highest circles of fashion at home.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

VALUABLE MECHANICAL TOYS, comprising groups of Birds in Trees with Butterfly, &c. all in motion and singing true to the life.
Panoramic views of Towns on the Rhine with Windmills: Railroads; Ships; Water-mills, &c. all movings;—beautifully painted and constructed in deep frames of exquisite workmanship; gold and glass.
Moveable Scenes Representing Water falls; Cavalcades and Processions; Cathedrals with real clocks striking the half hours—Baloons ascending, birds flying, ships sailing, soldiers' marching, &c. &c., all intended to convey an idea of real life in some of the prettiest places in Europe.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BARREL ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with Keys to play on precisely similar to the Keyboard of a Piano.
These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	...	...	...	Rs.	40
,, 14 by 10 by 6	...	...	...	,,	45
,, 16 by 11 by 7	...	...	...	,,	50

An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.
METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	...	...	...	Rs.	12
10 ,,	...	...	...	,,	13
12 ,,	...	...	...	,,	15

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

AMERICA.
Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.
THE Continent of North America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World. Questions of great moment affect its entire area, it is a luxury to be able to turn readily to a large and comprehensive Map; comprehensive enough to present a connected view of all the geographical incidents of any subject, in fact, of the whole continent, and, at the same time, large enough to embody essential details. An Atlas does not meet the case. At the same time, large maps are too expensive to be purchased annually, and thus no large Map of North America can be obtained at present, unless it be very old or merely adapted for schools.
To provide for this want, the publication of this New Library Map has been undertaken, which will be found in all respects a work of the highest class. Price, fully colored and mounted, in Case, Rs. 45; in morocco case, Rs. 60; mounted, Rs. 45; spring roller, Rs. 90.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—
Patent Tin. Copper Bronze. Britannia. Electro Silver.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	13	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	15	32	35	50
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold five Pints	25	none	50	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c. &c.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Savage Africa, being the narrative of a Tour, in Equatorial, South Western and North Western Africa with notes on the Habits of the Gorilla; on the existence of Unicorns and tailed Men; on the Slave Trade; on the Origin, Character, and Capabilities of the Negro, and on the future civilization of Western Africa, by W. W. Reade			15 0
Abeokuta and the Camaroons Mountains, an Exploration, by R. F. Burton, 2 vols			18 0
No Name, by W. Collins, Author of "The Woman in White," "The Dead Secret," &c. &c., new edition			4 8
The Old Helmet, by the Author of "Wide, Wide World"			9 0
The Life Jesus, by Ernest Renan, Member of the Institute of France			7 8
Lost and Saved, by the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton, Author of "Stuart of Dunleath"			3 12
Bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch, Part IV			7 8
Gascoyne, the Sandal Wood Trader—A Tale of the Pacific, by R. M. Ballantyne			3 12
The Poetical Works of H. W. Longfellow, Complete Edition			3 12
The Destiny of Nations as Indicated in Prophecy, by the Revd. J. Cumming D. D. F.R.S.E.			5 10
The Golden Harp, Hymns, Rhyes, and Songs for the Young			2 10
Counsel and Comfort Spoken from a City Pulpit, by the Author of "Recreations of a Country Parson"			2 10
Wordsworths' Poems for the Young with 50 illustrations			4 8
The Family Fairy Tales or a Faggot of sticks for Christmas Fire, edited by C. Pennell, illustrated by Ellen Edwards			4 0
The True Pathetic History of poor Match, by H. Lee			2 10
The Queen's English; stray notes on speaking and spelling, by H. Alford D.D.			3 12
Knowledge for the Time. A Manual of reading reformed, and conversation on subjects of Living Interest, useful curiosity and Amusing Research			3 12
Letters of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdi from 1833 to 1847, with a catalogue of all his Musical Compositions compelled by Dr. Julius Rietz, translated by Lady Wallace			7 8
The Arctic Regions, being a popular description of Africa and the Africans, condensed from the accounts of African Travellers from the time of Mungo Park to the present day			3 12
The Modern Confectioner; a practical guide to the latest and most improved Methods for making the various kinds of Confectionary, adapted for Private Families, or Large Establishments, by Wm. Jennes, 2nd Edition			4 12
Bird's Eye Views

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARTE DE VISIT PORTRAITS.
FROM LIFE.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND LADY LAWRENCE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received per post by the present Mail, a few Copies of the above. Price Rs. 1-8 each.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, instant, at half-past twelve in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the following Resolution :

"That it is desirable that an amalgamation should be effected with the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited), and that the Directors be requested to take the necessary steps for effecting such amalgamation.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 16th Feb. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE.—At a Meeting of the Directors held at the Company's Offices, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, it was resolved,—"That all Shares, which have become forfeited owing to the non-payment of the Second Call, will be distributed among the other Shareholders in any way the Directors may deem proper on Monday next, the 22nd instant, unless any defaulting Shareholder should redeem his Share or Shares by payment to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, of the said Call and 15 per cent. interest, from the 1st November, (the date) on which the Call became due; on or before Saturday, the 20th instant.—A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

મુંબઇ રાજીવ કંપાનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Sundry Articles for the above Company. No Tenders will be received after the 1st proximo, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Medow Street.
ARDASEER, GUNGADAS & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SOORYAJEE BAJEE PATELL and BHICCAJEE BAMAJEE TODUNKER, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted and agreed to sell, all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying, and being, without the Fort Walls of Bombay in Mahim District, near Dadur, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 407 and 588, the said piece of Ground containing by admeasurement 2,334 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Daniel Francisco Moorsalowy, on or towards the West by the Batty Ground of Girgoll Pereira, on or towards the North by the Batty Ground of Davejee Surrut Comlee, and on or towards the South by the Public Passage, all and every persons and person having any title, claim, demand, or interest to, on or in the said Property, so agreed, to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 25, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they, he, or she, will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 15th day of February 1864.
C. E. STAGGER LEATHES,
Solicitor, High Court.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packet, for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 8 o'clock A.M. of the 29th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

NOTICE.

The dates of departure of the P. and O. Company's mail steamers during the present year for Suez will be the 14th and 29th of each month at 10 A.M., except in the monsoon months when they will sail on the 9th and 24th respectively, commencing from the last mail in May to the first mail in September, both mails inclusive.

The mail steamer for China will as heretofore leave Bombay on the 14th and 29th throughout the year at 9 A.M.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Monday ..... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	17 Jupiter rises at 9.7.	6 29	5 60	7 9	7 49	
Thur.	18 Jupiter sets at 11.19	6 28	6 0	8 26	8 56	
Fri.	19 Saturn rises at 9.39	6 28	6 29	9 42	10 11	
Sat.	20 Day Break at 5h. 12m.	6 27	6 1 10	2 10	29	
Sun.	21 2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 26	6 2 10	37 10	53	
Mon.	22 Twilight ends at 7.16	6 26	6 2 11	8 11	23	
Tues.	23 Saturn sets at 8.49.	6 25	6 2 11	39 11	54	

16th February 1864.
Time—7h. 38m. 14s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 6	KURRACHEE	Feb. 3
AGRA	Feb. 6	LAHORE	Feb. 3
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 30	LONDON	Jan. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 29	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 15	MALTA	Feb. 11
BANGALORE	Feb. 5	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 8	MEERUT	Feb. 9
CAPE	Jan. 6	MOULMEIN	Jan. 27
CEYLON	Jan. 30	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 5	PENANG	Jan. 24
DELHI	Feb. 9	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SINGAPORE	Jan. 27
HONGKONG	Jan. 19	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

THE Chamber of Commerce holds to-day a special meeting to discuss one of the most important questions affecting the future prosperity of Bombay. For the last ten years at least it has been vehemently disputed whether the two railways—the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay and Baroda—which have their headquarters in Bombay, should meet in a common terminus, or should have distinct lines and distinct stations in the island. During several years, the relative advantages of one plan or the other only gave rise to quarrels between rival engineers, no one who had had anything to do with laying out either of the lines being willing to admit that it was possible any compromise which was suggested could be more convenient and more economical than the independent project he had himself approved. But the Government, with unusual foresight, seems to have delayed coming to a conclusion till it could at all events ascertain the wishes of the mercantile community of Bombay. Hence the reference to the Chamber of Commerce, which promises to create a battle of the termini here as celebrated as the battle of the guages in England. There are various parties in the Chamber, which, having their own private interests to serve, are most anxious to have the site of one passenger station at all events fixed close to the site of their property. Each one of the prosperous speculators now known in Bombay as "the bunder-wallahs" has his peculiar theory about the advantage of having the terminus of one or other of the railways built on land adjoining that which he is himself reclaiming for the benefit of the ungrateful community of Bombay. Statistics to any extent are forthcoming to prove that the G. I. P. Railway ought to have their station near the Bazaar Gate, and the Bombay and Baroda theirs on the ground lately occupied by the Gun-Carriage Department in Colaba. All this appears to be sufficiently absurd, but it is the fact that Government, seemingly dismayed by the opposition it has had to encounter, is inclined to reconcile opposing interests by giving the terminus of the G. I. P. Railway as a sop to one set of petitioners and the terminus of the Bombay and Baroda Railway to another. The former line, it is proposed, shall end in Modee Bay, the latter somewhere in Colaba. Such an arrangement has, however, failed to give satisfaction. Modee Bay is Government property, and that a Railway station should be built on land belonging to the public is felt as a grievance by all the owners of ground along the foreshore of the harbour. We in so far agree with these malcontents, that we do not think Modee Bay a suitable site for the passenger terminus of the principal Bombay railway. But the reasons which make us oppose the choice of this site may be used with equal force against a site at the Bazaar Gate. The fact is, that no line of railway could be more inconvenient, or cause greater interruption to business, than the present line from Byculla to Boree Bunder. When that line was planned to run between the native town and the sea, we believe that no objection was taken to the level crossings of the railway because the traffic was then comparatively small. But it can, if we are not misinformed, be shown that the area of the bunders on the harbour side of the railway has increased within the last few years by many hundred per cent.; and so intolerable are the delays to trade caused by the frequent shutting of the gates along the line that it is only the accident of no Europeans living in the neighbourhood which has enabled the G. I. P. Company to work this portion of the Railway so long with impunity. But the confusion and the delay will be multiplied five-fold if the line be prolonged to Modee Bay, and a passenger station built there on the eastern side of the Railway, the goods station and the Custom House being on the same side at Waree Bunder. More level crossings will be required at various points, and there will be hardly any limit to the traffic seeking to pass from the native town and the Fort to the shore of the harbour. It is self-evident that a Railway thus cutting across at the same level the principal roads for traffic in Bombay must do more harm than good. The remedy proposed is that the G. I. P. Railway shall end at the goods station on the reclaimed land near Waree Bunder, from which place it is suggested that Broad roads shall be constructed into the native town and the Fort, along which traffic may move uninterruptedly to and from the railway. If this were done, and the line from Waree Bunder to Boree Bunder which injures trade were taken up, it would be possible to provide a common terminus for the passenger stations of the two railways. The best site for such a terminus would undoubtedly be on the Esplanade, at the southern end of the present Marine lines, near the Commodore's bungalow. Such a site is conveniently near not only to the Fort, the native town, and Malabar Hill, but to the passengers' piers in the harbour, and persons landed there would find themselves in a habitable and comparatively quiet part of the town instead of being cast adrift in busy streets to be bewildered with uncouth noises and choked with cotton dust. Of course, if any amalgamation of this kind were resolved upon, it would be necessary to change somewhat the direction of the G. I. P. railway. At present the two lines of railway converge within a few yards of one another on the Flats, in order as it would seem to show how close they can come without touching, and then shoot off in different directions so as to skirt the shores of the island of Bombay. Now, why should there not be effected a junction on the Flats, so that the two railways might have one station for Byculla on Grant Road, and as we have said a common terminus on the Esplanade? The expense attending such a change would be a trifle compared with the advantages it would confer upon Bombay by freeing trade and meeting the convenience of passengers of all classes.

We do not know if the Chamber intends to confine itself to the discussion of this question of the site for a terminus, but the whole state of the railways of this Presidency urgently demands the notice of practical men. A special Commissioner, Mr. G. N. Taylor, has lately been sent round here by the Calcutta Government to bring the accounts of the various railways into something like regular order; but what is wanted is an effort to make the lines equal to the work they have to perform. The G. I. P. Railway, for instance, is notoriously unable to bring down to Bombay the traffic entrusted to it for transmission. We are told that at Mulkapoor there are now 40,000 docras of cotton, valued at 75 lacs of rupees; and this stock is increasing at the rate of 2,000 docras a day, while the railway can carry away no more than from 750 to 1,000 docras a day. There are also large stocks at other stations, and cotton received in Bombay may be said, as a rule, to have been from 10 to 15 days on its way. This delay in the carriage of merchandize is very serious, and may be attended with heavy loss in the event of any change in the market, not to mention the great risk from fire caused by the storing of such large quantities of cotton for many days together at the various stations. We are assured that cotton has actually been lying at the Mulkapoor station for two months; and it seems to us that the Railway Company must be held responsible for any damage to goods thus unwarrantably detained. The Directors of the Railway ought to bear in mind that this is only the beginning of the busy seasons, and that there is at present a comparatively small quantity of cotton on the way to Bombay. If then the Railway is blocked now, what will be its state when the great bulk of the cotton crop is brought to it for transmission to the sea-coast? The native merchants are naturally anxious to have some sort of answer to this question, because, if the Railway is to be acknowledged and declared a failure, it will be necessary for the dealers in cotton to make other arrangements for the carriage of goods to Bombay. Is not this a matter deserving the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce?

IT is said by the *Englishman*, that the Secundra Begum of Bhopal has notified her intention of not going to England.

A PARTY of rebels have (says the *Englishmen*,) appeared in the territory of Gwalior, carrying a flag said to have been given them by Feroze Shah, and have been committing depredations in the villages.

THE *Englishman* hears that Maharajah Duleep Sing is very anxious to obtain a Jagheer in India, and that Colonel Newcome, and I fear shall still meet Mrs. General Baynes at a French boarding-house and the prototypes of Rawdon Crawley and Becky Sharp. Captain Speke's book of "Discoveries of the Source of the Nile" is the principal topic of conversation amongst those who are learned in these subjects. It is very interesting as regards the great geographical questions which are now set at rest for ever, and it is curious to mark how nearly the ancient Hindus were right in their ideas of the situations of the Mountains of the Moon, the Great Lake and its traditional head was to be found in that region. The Mountains are there and so is the Lake and the trifling discrepancies in the actual sites are remarkable to note. Captain Speke's personal narratives of negro society though very graphic are perhaps somewhat wearisome, and we missmany incidents of his own and Captain Grant's adventures, modes of travel, and life, which might have occupied some of the other spaces very advantageously. Anthony Trollope as usual, is busy with his pen, and comes before the public in a new work entitled, "Can you Forgive Her"? of which the first number has just appeared. Miss Braddon's never idle pen is also busy weaving a new novel, and with her last number of "John Marchmont's Legacy" appears simultaneously in "Temple Bar" the first one of a new Tale entitled 'The Doctor's Wife," which promises to be better than its predecessor. I refrain from notices of other Novels; their name verily is legion, but I know of none of special merit of the true English type.

By this time Sir John Lawrence will have arrived we hope in safety, and have been duly installed in supreme power. At this period of disaffection in the Frontier Provinces his firmness, wisdom, and long experience will be very useful in the maintenance of tranquility. It is pleasant to hear that the disturbances are nearly ended, and that we need not feel so much anxiety as to the result. The fact is, that the very whisper of an Indian revolt causes our hearts to beat nervously, and I am quite sure that your Indian press does mischief in exciting what we may call national despondency; no wonder after the bitter experience of 1857 that apprehension should arise, and slightly create the sensitive nerve, when this petty war has been magnified in private circles into dangerous Mahomedan combinations all over India.

I have marked with great interest a paragraph from one of the Calcutta papers, stating a wish on the part of some of the native gentlemen there to adopt a black turban as mourning for the late lamented Lord Elgin. Such a mark of respect is, I suppose, unexampled, and testifies the rare respect and love he had won from all in so short a period, and it is I am sure accepted here as a new and touching tie between the governed and the governor.

The dark clouds which hovered over England's possessions in the East are apparently clearing away, and with the good news from the Punjaub, which the present mail brings, comes also the joyful intelligence that our troubles in Japan are ending, and that the stubborn Prince of Kagosima has at last made his submission in satisfactory terms, having acceded to all that our representative wished. This pacific termination to what seemed likely to be a very troublesome business is as welcome as it was unexpected, but I should not have mentioned it save for the excitement which the news of the bombardment of Kagosima by the English Fleet caused when it reached us. So numerous were those who condemned that action, even as barbarous and piratical, that it was supposed structures upon it would be many and powerful in the ensuing session of Parliament. It may still become one of the usual party questions, but there is probably a feeling of thankfulness among the ministry to be able to assert that the local policy was after all successful and the only one which this country could have followed with any dignity,

In the present state of Europe this termination is more than ordinarily acceptable, as continental affairs have assumed so threatening an aspect; and many gloomy prophets predict war. The influential authorities both in the cabinet and in the city appear to look with great anxiety to the events of the coming spring, and even Mr. Punch's warning in one of Tenniel's admirable cartoons is not to be overlooked. I do not go quite so far as the artist in the insinuation that the Emperor has called up all the stormy waves which the cartoon attributes to him; but that there are many in action the newspapers you will receive by this mail will tell you; quite enough to cause the apprehension with which to some extent last year opened, but which this year's prospects almost confirm. In active operation we have first the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, a lucid (?) explanation of which your readers have probably already perused in a celebrated article by Mr. Punch in November last, or if this does not satisfy them, there is a full exposition of the various questions at issue in the Victoria Magazine for January which is decidedly worth perusal. By a recent letter of Lord John Russell's to the German Diet which I enclose it will be seen that England invites a Congress to discuss this knotty question, but who will attend it?

The German Diet appears to ignore the treaty of 1852 altogether, and how the great powers of Austria and Prussia will act, which are only partially pledged to it, we have to see. France and England are probably in accord to support the treaty of 1852, and if Germany will have it broken and coalesces to break it, I do not see how war is to be avoided. As none of these points can be commented upon with any degree of certainty, we have no alternative but to wait the issue of events in progress.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 15.

Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Suez.

CARWAR, 16TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Penang* from Bombay anchored.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, JANUARY 15.

ARRIVED steamer *Behar* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 8th, and Penang 10th February.

The latest accounts from Japan state that trade is gradually being worked up at Yokohama by the use of oppressive measures towards those natives who are engaged in it. Much of doubt and uncertainty is attached to the actual intentions of the Japanese. Three steamers have recently been sold to the Japanese nobility, for what purpose is not stated.

In China there is little or no change in political affairs. Major Gordon still remains inactive. No new rebel movements.

COMMERCIAL.

Per steamer *Behar*.—Malwa, 600 dollars. Patna, new, 480 dollars. Patna old, 515 dollars New, 470 dollars. Benares old, 510 dollars. Exchange on London Bank, four shillings ten pence and half penny. Private four shillings and eleven pence. On Bombay, Two hundred and thirty Rupees. On Calcutta, two hundred and twenty-six Rupees. Cotton, Ningpo, 31 dollars. Shanghai 30 dollars. Steamers arrived from Calcutta. —*Thunder* on the 15th, *Bussorah Merchant* on 20th, *Reiver* on the 30th from *Bombay*, *Behar* on the 20th, *Arratoon Apear* on the 21st, *Viola* on the 22nd and *Ottawa* on the 23rd. Shanghai.—Our advices are to the 24th instant. Money still scarce, but the pressure subsiding. Malwa, 477 and a half taels. Patna, 385 taels. Exchange on London Bank, seven shillings and two pence. Private seven shillings and two pence half penny. On India three hundred and thirty-five Rupees Cotton, 16 to 19 taels.

HOME GOSSIP.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

THE new year has opened for us with a joyful event; scarcely was it eight days old when the tidings came that a little Prince was born, and I feel sure that in the hearts of her Indian people our beloved Queen will find that this great addition to her own domestic happiness, as well as to that of the nation at large, will have as hearty a response and as ready a participation in the general joy there as in England. Indeed since our Prince's marriage in March last year, up to the present time, it seems to have been for him and his charming young wife one long day of sunshine and of happiness, and that this may so continue is the prayer of all their loving people.

The Queen, too, is at last emerging from her close retirement, and all London rejoices to hear that it is her intention again to hold her Drawing Rooms in person this year, and also to give some State Concerts—the Balls the Princess of Wales will hold in lieu of Her Majesty.

To turn from a glad subject to one of national sadness for it is little else,—the loss of one whose name has for years past rung out far beyond the limits of his native Island, whose death is a heavy grief to all who had the privilege of his friendship, and a calamity to the nation generally; whose keen but never ill-natured satire, ready wit, intense feeling for the humorous and ridiculous, and withal whose true Christian religious spirit shone forth in those beautiful touches of pathos and of poetry with which his books abound,—who will replace him? where shall we find another Thackeray? His sudden death, cut off in his prime, and when after a rest of nearly a year he had begun a new tale, of which four numbers only had been written—is indeed a loss to literature and to the public now. Those that knew him in private speak of his honest open, hearted sterling friendship; of his undeviating rectitude; his benevolence of heart and his true loving disposition;—and yet he was called and believed to be a Cynic! After all, his portraits are only specimens on paper of what we meet everyday in society, and as long as the world lasts, we shall, we hope, see repetitions of our dear old Colonel Newcome, and I fear shall still meet Mrs. General Baynes at a French boarding-house and the prototypes of Rawdon Crawley and Becky Sharp. Captain Speke's book of "Discoveries of the Source of the Nile" is the principal topic of conversation amongst those who are learned in these subjects. It is very interesting as regards the great geographical questions which are now set at rest for ever, and it is curious to mark how nearly the ancient Hindus were right in their ideas of the situations of the "Mountains of the Moon," the Great Lake and its traditional

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BOMBAY.

THE services of Assistant Apothecaries J. Underwood, and R. Crawford, are placed at the disposal of the Sukkur Telegraph Department, for employment at Khushab and Bussorah.

MR. WASSOODEW JUGGONATH, Law Instructor at the Ahmedabad Provincial College, is preparing a Manual of the Law of Contracts in Marathee, for the use of candidates for the offices of Vakeel and Moonsiff.

WE hear that some matters are at present in dispute between the Minister of the Sangloe state, in the Southern Maratha Country, and the Managers appointed on behalf of Government. Major Anderson, the Assistant Political Agent is, however, trying to conciliate the parties.

THE following officers have been appointed Probationary-Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department: Lieutenant J. Grierson, of the Royal Artillery, Lieutenant C. H. P. Ducat, of the 10th, Regiment, Lieutenant F. M. Mercer, of the 14th Regiment N. I., and Ensign S. Babington, of the 14th Regiment N. I.

MR. RAGHO GOVIND, formerly Dufterdar to the Collectors of Poona and Dharwar, has been under suspension for the last six months, on account of a charge preferred against him by one of the Collectors. On his petitioning Government, they appointed Mr. F. Lloyd, Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, to investigate the matter. We learn that Mr. Lloyd reported that the Dufterdar was innocent of the charge, and on this report Government ordered him to be pensioned.

JUDGE MANECKJEE AGAIN.—A noticeable fact took place at the Small Cause Court yesterday. The rule is that all the three Judges of that Court should sit as a full Court on Tuesday for hearing affidavits and miscellaneous applications. But yesterday, though Judge Maneckjee Cursetjee was present, he did not sit in the full Court: but was engaged in disposing of cases in his own court below.

THE ship *William Stevenson*, of 732 tons burden, was yesterday sold by Messrs. Crawford and Co. for Rs. 24,000. The *Lady Amherst*, of 421 tons, sold at the same time, fetched Rs. 15,500. Both vessels are coppered and copper-fastened, and sold with anchor, chain, cable, sails, boats and every thing appertaining to them.

THE following vessels have been spoken: *Kate Cameron*, from London for Cochin, Sept. 3rd, 38 8. 46 E.

Diligentia, Bombay to Liverpool, Nov. 9th, off the Mauritius.

Strong Bow, Liverpool to Bombay, 45 miles S. W. of Holyhead 31st Dec.

BY telegram received to-day from Cannanore, we learn that the *Futteh Razac*, 345 tons, which was chartered here to proceed to the wreck of the *General Simpson*, lost off the Laccadive Islands in July last, to bring up the cotton and other salvage from that vessel, slipped from her anchor during a gale and has become a total loss. Crew saved.

WE have received the following shipping news in addition to that published yesterday:

The *Sattara*, from Sunderland to Bombay, when in lat. 47 N. long. 11 W. came into collision with the *Ocean Child*, bound from Liverpool to the Havanas, with such force as to cause the latter almost immediately to go down. The crew were saved by the *Sattara*, and were subsequently transferred to the Italian Barque *Due Fratelle* and landed at Gibraltar. Nothing has since been heard of the *Sattara*. The *Polar Star*, Liverpool to Calcutta, has put into Queenstown leaky, and must discharge for repairs.

The *Excelsior*, from London to Cochin, has gone ashore off Kingstown, but is expected off next tide.

IT may interest our contemporary to know that the "extreme dissatisfaction" of the passengers by the P. and O. Co.'s vessels occasionally exhibits itself, not only in testimonials, but in meat like dinners ashore to the officers and others. An "affair" of the latter character came off on Monday evening at the Clarendon Hotel, when the officers and chief engineer of the *Salsette* were invited to meet a number of the passengers they had brought down. The dinner was good, the wines excellent, post prandial speeches were made, and altogether a delightful evening was passed.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regiment at Colaba this evening:—

March.—"Mohurram" ..... Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Alexandra" ..... Schmuck.
Selection (op.)—"L'Italiana in Algeira"... Rossini.
Quadrille.—"Jenny Bell" ..... Musard.
Duetto (op.)—"L'Elisier D'Amore"..... Donizetti.
Galop.—"Pecp-O'Day" ..... Hermon.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A MAURITIUS paper states that an American vessel supposed to be the *Sea Bride*, was at anchor off Fontile Point. After her capture off the Cape some months since, she was sold there to an English or Dutch firm, who put an English captain and crew on board, and sent the vessel to Madagascar, but on account of the difficulty experienced by the supercargo in selling the vessel, (she having no papers) to British or French subjects in Madagascar, the master it was supposed would probably run the ship into Muscat or some Arabian port and sell her there.

THE CINCHONA PLANT IN JAMAICA.—The annual report of the Island botanist, presented to the Jamaica House of Assembly, contains some interesting information relative to the experiment of cultivating the cinchona plant in that island. In the autumn of 1860 a quantity of the seeds of this valuable plant was received, and by the month of October of the following year the island botanist had succeeded in rearing over 400 healthy plants, quite ready for planting out. This was in the low lands, where the climate proved too warm for the cinchona, and one half of the plants perished. Subsequently they were removed to the mountain region at an elevation of about 4000 feet above the level of the sea, and placed under artificial treatment with the happiest results. "In twelve months after, a plant of the red bark (Cinchona succirubra) had attained to the height of 44 in. with leaves measuring 13½ in. long by 4 in. broad, and the trunk, where thickest, measures 6 ft. in height, with ten branches, having a circumference of stem at base of 4½ in. The Cinchona micrantha (grey barks), being of more slender habit of growth, have not made such rapid progress; the highest has attained to 5 ft., with three branches. The leaves, however, are larger, and measure 14 in. by 10 in." Thus far the experiment had proved eminently successful, and, if only properly followed up, will, no doubt, lead to important results for the island, where there is abundance of land possessing all the conditions favourable to the growth of the cinchona.—*Illustrated London News*.

THE union of Cotton with colouring matters is the subject of an interesting paper in the new number of the *Journal of Applied Chemistry*. The illustrations of which are exceedingly curious, giving the appearance of various forms of cotton fibre magnified about four hundred diameters in different stages of growth, the same as mordanted and dyed by the processes which we must refer to the journal for details, merely noticing the singular change effected in the cotton by the process termed mercerising, after the name of its inventor and patentee, Mr. John Mercer. When the half-ripe cotton was still perfectly white and unripe, it was soaked in a solution of caustic soda, of specific gravity 1·300 or 1·400, it at once assumes the round solid form of ripe cotton; differing from the naturally-matured fibre only in being smaller, more generally cylindrical, and in having a larger aperture in the centre. To produce this change it

The Bench then proceeded to elect by ballot five members to serve on the Committee, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected: W. Cassels, Esq., Dr. Leith, Captain Trevor, Hon'ble Jugonath Sunkersett, and L. H. Bayley, Esq.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dispersed.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1864.
Monday, 15th February, 10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.
ENGLISH PAPER. I.

JOHNSON'S LIVES OF SWIFT, SAVAGE, ADDISON.
FRIENDS IN COUNCIL, 1st Vol. of 1st Series.
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D. W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.

I. Write an account of the earlier part of Savage's Life, and *quote* the affecting lines from one of his poems in which he laments the want of parental care and guardianship.

II. (*a*) Paraphrase the following passage :—

By woe, the soul to daring action swells;
By woe, in plaintless patience it excels:
From patience, prudent dear experience springs,
And traces knowledge through the course of things:
Thence hope is formed, thence fortitude, success,
Renown—whate'er men covet and caress.

(*b*) What is the name of the poem from which this passage is taken, and when was it written; and what opinion did Pope express of it?

III. Give the names, dates, and subject matter of the most important of Swift's pamphlets that he wrote while Dean of St. Patrick's: and describe the effect they had on different parties. What is your opinion about the imprisonment of his printer on one occasion?

IV. (*a*) Describe Addison's education, and some of his earliest compositions.

(*b*) Narrate the circumstances attending the representation of his *Cato* on the stage.

(*c*) Mention the affecting scenes of his deathbed; and *quote* Tickell's elegy on him.

V. (1) Give your own opinion at some length on the correctness or incorrectness of the views put forth in the following passage; and (2) mention what you consider to be the opinion entertained by the majority of native gentlemen on this subject. Also (3) state how far you consider the education you are receiving harmonizes with the sentiments of the author:—

"Amongst the first things to be aimed at in the intellectual part of education is variety of pursuit. A human being, like a tree, if it is to attain to perfect symmetry, must have light and air given to it from all quarters. This may be done without making men superficial. Scientific method may be acquired without many sciences being learnt. But one or two great branches of sciences must be accurately known. So, too, the choice works of antiquity may be thoroughly appreciated without extensive reading. And passing on from mere learning of any kind, a variety of pursuits, even in what may be called accomplishments, is eminently serviceable. Much may be said of the advantage of keeping a man to few pursuits, and of the great things done thereby in making fortunes. But in this matter, we are not thinking of the things that are to be done, but of the persons who are to do them. Not wealth but men. A number of one-sided men may make a great nation, though I much incline to doubt that; but such a nation will not contain a number of great men."

VI. (*a*) Paraphrase—

"His [Swift's] style was well suited to his thoughts, which are never subtilized by nice disquisitions, decorated by sparkling conceits, elevated by ambitious sentences, or varicgated by far-sought learning."

(*b*) Rewrite the preceding, as *closely* as you can, in more Saxon English.

VII. In the English language the *perfect* [called the *aorist*, from its signification, in the Howard Grammar] is formed in some verbs in one way, and in others in another.

(*a*) Give a number of examples in illustration.

(*b*) What are the names given by different grammarians to these formations?

(*c*) What is the *etymological origin* of each of these forms?

(*d*) In the English language there still survives one true *reduplicate perfect*: what is it?

VIII. (*a*) The verbs (1) *is*, (2) *be*, (3) *was*, (4) *do* are found in the Sanskrit language [Howard's Grammar]; and one or more of them may be traced in your own vernacular. Write down what you know about them.

(*b*) What is the etymological objection to the form *its*? When was this word introduced into English? And by what words was it previously represented?

IX. (*a*) Quote passages from one of Bacon's Essay's readily suggested by the following Extract.

(*b*) Enlarge on and illustrate the part on *reading with method*.

(*c*) Parse the first sentence following, as far as the colon:

"If we consider what are the objects men pursue, when conscious of any object at all, in reading, they are these; amusement, instruction, a wish to appear well in society, and a desire to pass away time. Now even the lowest of these objects is facilitated by reading with method. The keenness of pursuit thus engendered enriches the most trifling gain, takes away the sense of dulness in details, and gives an interest to what would, otherwise, be most repugnant. No one who has never known the eager joy of some intellectual pursuit, can understand the full pleasure of reading."

2 *to* 5 P.M.
ENGLISH PAPER. II.

TENNYSON'S PRINCESS. MILTON'S LYCIDAS AND SONNETS.
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D. W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.

I. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words which occur in the Princess, and quote the passages from which they are taken: 'spire' 'caryatids,' 'gynoecium,' 'lilted,' 'garth,' 'mincing,' 'salique,' 'parle,' 'blowzed,' 'frieze,' 'blonde,' 'half-canonized,' 'furrow-cloven,' 'clapper.'

II. Define the terms *Poem of the Fancy*, *Poem of Imagination*, *Didactic Poem*, as they are employed in criticism, and show how far each or any of them are applicable to the Princess.

III. Put into your own language the reasoning of the following passage:—

For woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse; could we make her as the man,
Sweet Love were slain: his dearest bond is this,
Not like to like, but like in difference.
Yet in the long years liker must they grow;
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world:
She mental breadth: nor fail in child ward care,
Nor lose the child-like in the larger mind:
Till at the last she set herself to man,
Like perfect music unto noble words.

VI. Paraphrase—

But great is song
Used to great ends: ourself have often tried
Valkyrian hymns, or into rhythm have dashed
The passion of the prophetess; for song
Is duer unto freedom, force and growth
Of spirit than to joint and marrow, love.
Love is it? Would this same mock love, and this
Mock Hymen were laid low in winter bats,
Till all men grow to rate us at our worth,
Not vassals to be beat, not pretty babes
To be dandled, no, but living wills, and sphered
Whole in ourselves, and owed to none. Enough!
But now to leaven play with profit, you,
Know you no song, the true growth of your soil,
That gives the manners of your country-woman?

V. Re-arrange in trochaic measure the following:—

(1) A maiden stole from her place, stept lightly to the warrior, took from the face the face-cloth: yet she neither wept nor moved.

In iambic measure—

(2) There her maidens stood glimmeringly grouped in the hollow lank. One reaching forward, drew from mine arms my burthen: they cried, She lives! they bore her back into the tent: but I endured not yet to meet her eyes opening: but alone on foot pushed across the woods and less from Indian craft than hiveward beelike instinct, found the garden portals at last.

VI. Analyse the following passage and write short grammatical notes on the words or sentences italicized:—

When I consider how my light is spent
Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide!
And that one talent which is death *to hide*
Lodged with me useless, though my soul more *bent*,
To serve therewith my Maker, and present
My true account, lest he returning chide;
Doth God exact day-labour, light denied,
I fondly ask.

VII. Explain the mythical, poetical, and historical allusions in the following passages. Give the dates of event which happened in Milton's own life-time.

(1) O fountain Arethuse and thou honoured flood
Smooth-sliding Mincius crowned with vocal reeds.

(2) The fable of Bellerus old
Where the great vision of the guarded mount
Looks towards Namancos and Bayona's hold.

(3) Worcester's laureate wreath.

(4) New presbyter is but old priest writ large.

(5) The pilot of the Galilean lake Two massy keys he bore of metals twain.

(6) The babylonian woe.

(7) Till sad the breaking of that parliament
Broke him, as that dishonest victory
At Chaeronea, fatal to liberty.
Killed with report that old man eloquent.

VII. Paraphrase—

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs
By the known rules of ancient liberty
When straight a barbarous noise environs me.

Of owls and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs:
As when those hinds that were transformed to frogs
Rail'd at Latona's twin-born progeny,
Which after held the sun and moon in fee.
But this is got by casting pearl to hogs:
That bawl for freedom in their senseless mood
And, still revolt when truth would set them free
License they mean when they cry liberty!
For who loves that, must first be wise and good:
But from that mark how far they rove we see.
For all this waste of wealth, and loss of blood—

From what sources are the expressions—
Holding in fee.
and
Casting pearl to hogs, derived?

IX. What are the laws of the structure of the sonnet? Give a brief history of this measure since its introduction into England from Italy.

X. (1) Shatter your leaves *before* the mellowing year. What different senses has the word *before* in English?

(2) *Ere* the high lawns appeared.
We drove *afield*.
Parse 'ere' and 'afield.'

(3) Classify and explain the adverbial suffixes and prefixes in the English language.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL COURT JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE SIR M. R. SAUSSE, C. J., AND SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, J.)
16*th February* 1864.

The Advocate General on the relation of certain Khojas Muhamandans vs. Aga Khan and others connected with him.

In this case, the curious historical facts of which, with the arguments of counsel on the demurrer to the information and Bill, have already appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, judgment was this day given by the Chief Justice

His Lordship, after recapitulating the principal allegations in the information and bill, said:—The defendants have demurred for want of parties, and on two grounds: (1st) because they say all the Khojahs of Bombay are necessary parties to this suit; and (2d) because, at all events, there may be some of them who are not sufficiently represented by those who are defendants.

We think the true rule is that laid down by Lord Eldon in *Adair, ex.* The New River Company 11 Vic. 429, that it is sufficient for a suit to be so constituted as to ensure the full and fair litigation of the questions raised by it.

To the first ground it is a decisive answer that the Khojahs of Bombay are admitted to consist of a thousand families, and to make them all parties is evidently impracticable.

As to the second ground, we find the case of the information and bill to be such that clearly all professing or orthodox Khojahs are represented by the relators and plaintiffs, and all the Khojahs who have seceded and joined their new prophet Aga Khan are as fully represented by him and his co-defendants.

We therefore disallow the demurrer for want of parties on both of these grounds, and we likewise disallow a further demurrer taken *ore tenus* on the new ground that there were Khojahs named in a former suit for the same object as defendants, who ought to have been, but are not, parties to this. For we think that either their interests are common with those of one or other of the present litigant parties, and are therefore represented by one of these, or else they have no interest at all in the present suit.

There was a demurrer too for want of equity, but it was not pressed, nor indeed, as we think, seriously intended. We overrule it also.

All the demurrers are overruled with costs; but those costs are to be costs in the cause.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHIP'S LETTERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Would you be kind enough through the medium of your paper to inform me why ship's letters are delivered to any person whom they do not belong to, or why a Captain's letter should be delivered without his order?

E. J. WHALEY, Steward, ship *Mogul*.
15th February 1864.

AN ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to the notice which appeared in the local columns of your yesterday's issue that a prize of Rs. 300 will be given by the Bhudhiwarduk Subha to the best writer of an Essay on the present condition of the Hindoos and the means to be employed in ameliorating the same, I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly inform me whether the essay is intended to be written in the English or the Vernacular language, and also whether there is any fixed period within which to draw and give up the Essay, as from the notice itself, as it there given, nothing further than the subject of the Essay and its prize can be made out.

SCRUTATOR.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Can you inform an "Enquirer," what are the duties of a Chamber of Commerce? Are they simply to meet and talk about Time-bargains and the Currency, and to punish erring trading communities with "minutes," or are they really to protect trade in some practical manner: to punish frauds and stop abuses?

Can you inform me if it is within the province of a Chamber of Commerce to inquire into the perpetration of such an offence as the foisting on the public of the late series of Alexandria Telegrams which had such a disastrous effect upon our markets? It is too evident that these were fabricated somewhere, and for a distinct purpose. The newspaper in which they appeared has never offered any explanation of the source whence they were derived, and it is useless for private individuals to ask for information, which might however be obtained by a public body.

If a Chamber of Commerce cannot come forward on an occasion like this and sift this matter most thoroughly, tracing the evil to its source, then can you further inform me what is the use of a Chamber of Commerce at all?—I am, your obedient servant,

ENQUIRER.

THE BAND OF THE 28TH.

The Editor of the Bombay Gazette

SIR,—In the local columns of your impression of today's date it was stated that the band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment will perform at the Station Band-stand on Saturday next. Now, to the best of my recollection not one of the regimental bands stationed at Colaba for these past four years has everplayed out the Esplanade in addition to the weekly performances at the Colaba parade ground: therefore, I do not see that the demand made on the labours of the band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment is far and away inequitable. As matters now stand I think that any remonstrance against this proceeding being carried out will not be heeded, and that, to do so, will be something like "kicking against the pricks." I would, however, suggest to the Officer Commanding the 28th Regiment to apportion out of the Fund raised to provide the bandsmen with conveyance an allowance to each man as some engagement to them. This I am sure will not only be considered a boon but would tend to the spirit of willingness amongst the performers to sustain their parts cheerfully.—Yours truly,

16th February 1864. C. B.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As my sympathies are among the working class, more especially among those persons whose duty calls them from home for four or five weeks together, to toil amid the perils of the wide sea, will you therefore kindly grant room for a corner in your to-morrow's issue for the following grievances for which I grieve to assert the fear and pain of dismissal has retarded the sufferers from suing for redress?

In almost every Government Office, the employés thereof have always met with advocates who, if anything went amiss, never failed to wed themselves to their client's cause. This is known to have been effected either by private appeal, or if that failed by laying their complaint through the effective medium of the public journals. It hardly needs to be remarked that such a proceeding has seldom failed (if ever) to answer the purpose of the undertaking. Indeed I have myself known an instance of a grievance which having been represented through the journals when all other means failed a speedy relief was obtained. However, be this as it may, it is not my purpose here to enlarge on such instances, I will therefore proceed at once to my subject. In the Preventive Service there are two classes of officers termed the "Ship Officers" and "Bunder Officers." Now the former have to proceed on board of ships on their arrival and there remain performing the several cuties of that calling until the Import cargo is all discharged. This generally occupies the space of a month, after the lapse of which the officer returns ashore and is placed to some shore duties, when every alternate day is but a day of short relief from the toils and turmoils of a whole successive month on the watery habitation and secluded from his wife, children, relatives and friends. When his turn again falls for duty, off to the ship he must go, and there he is doomed to go a continued series of inconveniences. Now it has not occurred to the authorities concerned, the necessity of permitting them when so employed to come ashore on Sundays—a day when the whole Christian world may be said to be closed from business and all enjoying the pleasures of a happy home. Nor has it I may safely venture to affirm with equal propriety occurred to them what utter inconvenience their employés undergo in the various routine of life while so situated, both in regard to their meals and clothes, for the conveyance of which latter article on board is a demand on the poor officer's scanty purse. Surely it cannot be alleged that their attendance on board is indispensable, a close scrutiny into the matter reflecting ill will upon the head authorities to the conscientiousness of their long-lived delusion. From the shallow notion I have of the routine of the Custom House business, I believe, and with safety, that as the boarding of ships immediately on their arrival is absolutely indispensable by the "Boarding Officer," so the same party while so employed is well able to cruise about the shipping, by which means he is able to check any clandestine attempts, as the "distinguished presence of the Boarding Boat" I am told instills terror into the hearts of the seamen in port. Happily, however, there are no cases of clandestine transhipment or the like to be detected. It is to be hoped, that some steps will be taken by the present Commissioner of whom it is said that Government could not have chosen a better functionary for that post to remove an inconvenience which next to a nuisance is so hurtful in its effect by adopting a method by which all "ship officers" will be enabled to return ashore for Sundays only. A LOOKER-ON.

SPORTING.

OUR report of last evening's Races will appear tomorrow. There was a good deal of excitement from a dispute and protest put in for the "Persian Merchants' Purse." The sport was poor, though there were lots of fun as usual on the last day.

THE MADRAS RACE MEETING.

(From the Madras Times.)

THE Derby day at Epsom is the holiday of the year *par excellence* for all Londoners of every class and degree, and the number of headaches with which the hard worked clerks, both in Government and private employ, are afflicted with on the last Wednesday in May, has become a bye word. Following at a humble distance our worthy cockney fellow-subjects, we Madrasees look to our race week, or rather fortnight, as the liveliest of the somewhat sombre three hundred and sixty-five days which go to make up our year of tropical toil. On Tuesday evening last, as detailed in our issue of Thursday, our yearly fete was brought to a close in no unworthy climax in the shape of the best handicap which it has ever been our lot to see on the Madras course. The meeting upon the whole may be said to have been a satisfactory one. The racing, though by no means first rate, was probably, a little above the average, and some undeniably good horses were brought forward, and some wonderfully good time shown. The distinguishing feature of the meeting, perhaps, was the want of Arab maiden horses, a want which of late has become rather a common one on the Madras course though rarely felt at other Indian race meetings. In former years we were of opinion that too much encouragement was given to the supporters of the turf to own maiden horses, and that sufficient inducement was not offered to them to become the proprietors of really valuable "platers." Those times, however, have passed away, and instead of a list of ten or a dozen entries under each one owner's name for every maiden race, we rarely see an owner of race horses, except some of the veterans of the school, with as many as half a dozen maiden horses in his string. Though at Mysore the old advantages are given to them, at Bangalore, Hyderabad and Madras the bulk of the good things are open to tried horses, and at the past meeting they have proved themselves well entitled to what was provided for them. The number of stables which appeared among the entries was as unusually large as the number of horses in each stable was unusally small. Three months back an extraordinary quantity of sport was anticipated, but as we feared, and as the result has proved, the weakness of the several stables necessitated numerous confederacies, and horses belonging to three and four different owners, were found to be placed in the same stable, in fact there were absolutely but four stables in all, if we expect a couple of weak ones which only appeared on the final days of the meeting. This was a sad falling off from the fourteen different owners whose names appeared among the enteries at the begining of the month, and it is only surprising that, under these circumstances, the sport proved as good as it did.

The arrangements on the Course were excellent, a body of mounted men from the Mount, and a strong party of police being in attendance each day, and keeping in tolerable order that would have been called a very considerable mob at many a provincial race meeting in England. Indeed the only occasion on which any inconvenience was felt from the presence of the crowds of natives who daily frequented the Course, was on the last day, at the start for the Steeple chase, where the seething pressing crowd, hustling, pushing, and shoving in every direction had probably a good deal to do with two of the horses baulking the first two fences. The arrangement of the grand stand too, was quite unexceptionable, the roof being reserved for subscribers and their families, at the very moderate figure of five Rupees per ticket for the whole meeting, and ample accommodation being provided for the rest of the public in the other portions of the building on still more moderate terms. The prohibitive price demanded for enclosure tickets proved, as it did last year, a success, the inconvenience of crowds in the weighing yard was taking place, which in former years was invariable, being altogether avoided, and, probably, no other part of the arrangements was so pleasing to the veritable *amateurs des courses* as this, for it enabled them to be present at, and assist in, the unfortunately very interesting part of the proceedings. It is perhaps to be regretted that the whole of the roof was not covered, as early in the afternoon, and late in the mornings the complexions of a good many of the most eager of the fair spectators must have suffered not a little, and we think it a doubtful point whether, under existing arrangements, evening racing is desirable. Undoubtedly, the attendance is infinitely better in the evening, than in the morning, but the Stand and Race Course were made for morning races and are both, therefore, necessarily ill adapted for the, afternoon. The inconveniences of the Stand might probably be got over by the aid of some description of permanent sun shade, if the public made up their minds to the disagreeables of a setting sun right in their eyes, precluding a comfortable view of the whole of any race. We believe that no Stand or Race Course in the world is so well adapted for spectators of morning racing, and we should be sorry, therefore, to see a complete change in the custom of the Madras Course, but we altogether disapprove of the present half and half proceedings, which are anything but fair on owners, who cannot be expected to bring out horses to race one day in the morning, and the next in the evening. We trust, therefore, that next year we shall either revert to the old custom of running all races in the morning, or that a complete change may be made, and proper arrangements carried out to overcome, as well as may be, the annoyance of the afternoon sun.

The distinguishing event of the first day's racing was the boiling over of the *Blue Jacket* pot, as the sporting writers phrase it. This animal a fine slashing looking brown Australian had been purchased for a very small sum about the month of May, and with moderate training had shown such good times as to be well known sporting character to pay a large sum for a half share of him. As the races neared his fame increased, and his appearance and style of going were both magnificent, so much so, that the remaining moiety of him was purchased for a still larger sum by another of our Madras Turfites. His owners looked upon the day of starting for the Stakes as a positive certainty, and backed him very heavily, and bitter must have been their disappointment when he deliberately bolted off the Course not four hundred yards from the standing post. The Derby, ended in a walk over and the St. Leger, which was an additional race on the same terms, though open to the day of starting, about only four Arab maidens, and fell like the Derby to Dr. Campbell's *Cavalier*, a good little Grey Arab, which we should place high among second class horses, though he is not the form of animal which should win the best maiden Arab race of the year. The Governor's Cup, on the second day, was looked upon as the decisive trial of *Blue Jacket*, and, though the decided taste of temper which he had shown on the first day, had placed him at a heavy discount, his owners still backed him hopefully. Ten times more confident were the *Ochiltree* party. This compact thoroughbred looking chestnut was as fat as could be and was quite down from Bangalore purposely to win this race. He had proved himself a better horse than *Spider's* stable companion at the distance, and why not a better horse than *Spider* himself. To the surprise of many the Arab *Mistake* was named for the race, for though no doubt a very first class animal he cannot compete with walers with the same success as *Bed Hazard*, and both were in at equal weights. Perhaps though their owner did well in reserving the latter for the Arab-stakes. Few of the general public were astonished at the result of the race, for *Spider* has proved himself an undeniable good horse, and indeed he can almost fly with 9st. 12lbs. on his back, though no body would suppose it from his appearance. Indeed so little was thought of him when first put into training, a little more than two years ago, that he was not even entered for the principal races at the meeting of 1862, though he won the winning handicap, without difficulty, and proved himself to be far the best horse on the Course that year, as he was again this year. His running for the winning handicap, and Abdoolah Cup, have shown that it was quite hopeless to bring the other horses of the meeting up to him in a handicap, for doubtless he would have won the latter cup, just as easily, had his weight been 12 stone instead of 11 stone 7lbs. Indeed we have heard it whispered that he ran a two-mile trial with the cup weight up in three minutes, forty-nine seconds. It is much to be regretted that Van Dieman went to Bombay, for had he come here, we should have been much disappointed if Spider had not been able to give a better account of him than has been done yet at any Race Meeting at which he has appeared.

The Third and fourth days' racing was small in quantity, and poor in quality, though the Turf Club Handicap had been substituted for the Select Cup, which did not fill. *Ochiltree* did not care to meet *Spider* again at the same weights for the *Madras Times* Plate, and was beaten by *Red Hazard*, for the handicap—(giving him 6 lbs.) in 3 minutes 57 seconds which is a good three seconds under his time. For the Beaten Handicap, on the 5th day, he ran a much better horse, though he carried 11 stone, and in consequence of his running so well that evening, hopes were entertained of his beating *Spider* for the Abdoolah Cup when it was given out that it was to be run for in the afternoon.

The two Handicaps on the last day were both well worth seeing. The first, for second class horses, was given without hesitation to *Albermarle* as it was said that with the weight up he would easily cut down his two little Arab competitors *Cavalier* was considered to have no chance, and yet at the finish he showed his nose in front of *Nusseeb* though excerably ridden, and *Albermarle* was beaten off by both. The second Handicap was the best race we ever saw on the Course, it being quite impossible to say, from the grand stands, which of the four leading horses had won the race. *Primate* and *Myrtle* were the favorites, and deservedly so, for they were first and second, but *Rataplan's* running shewed that he had trained up during the meeting, and we should not be surprised to see him turn out, hereafter, a fair average second class horse, *Albion* was over-mastered by the weight, and at his age should not have been started for the race, we think.

On the whole the public money was pretty fairly divided between the four regular stables, in shares proportionate to the merits of their respective horses, *Spider's* owner deservedly carrying off the lions share. Had no cross taken place in the Grand Stand Handicap the division would have been fairer, as that race would have fallen to Dr. Campbell.

POONA.

WE regret to announce the death, from acute rhematism, of Ensign C. D. Steer, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, which event occurred yesterday. The deceased arrived in India, in November last, to join his Regiment. He was a great favourite, and his loss is deeply deplored by his brother officers.—*Deccan Herald, Feb.* 15.

BENGAL.

WE hear that a party of Bhooteas recently made an attack on Dhuntola, plundering and burning the villages;—they carried off seventeen horses.—*Englishman, Feb.* 8.

THE Council of Regency of Bhurtpore have, we are informed, made objections to Captain Henessy's recruiting amongst the Jat population of that State.—*Id.*

THE infant son of the late Rajah of Cooch Behar, Nripundro Narain, has been recognised as the heir to the *Gaddee*; but, until he becomes of age, no investment will take place. We hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has also given instructions for the education of the minor. It is to be hoped that better care will be taken of him than of his father, whose English education resulted in a sad failure.—*Id.*

OUR sporting readers will doubtless be pleased to hear that the *Trades' Plate* to be run for this meeting, is a prize well worth the whipcord that may have to be used in winning it. It consists of two very handsome epergnes manufactured in pure silver by Messrs. Hamilton & Co., and certainly does every credit to that firm. Each one epergn has at its base a female figure of Science crowned and sceptred, supported by other symbols of her sway; and the other represents the Chase and Agriculture, also surrounded by various symbols; a bale of cotton, beautifully and minutely worked out, being one of the most prominent features. The flower stands at the top of each epergn are a fitting finish to two really beautiful pieces of ornamental plate. As a specimen of Native workmanship, under European superintendence, Messrs. Hamilton & Co. have certainly good reason to be proud of their work. The only drawback is that the epergnes stand on a glass case containing some very valuable specimens of Native diamond and emerald tiaras, and other similar glittering temptations; and inspecting an epergn beneath which is an emerald worth Rs. 25,000 is almost too much for ordinary human nature. Anyhow there the epergns are, and we hope, in the interests of sport, that the winner will deserve them.—*Id.*

IN accordance with the requisition issued by the British Indian Association, a public meeting of the Native inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency was held at the Hall of the Association on Monday last, the 1st instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of testifying to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor their sense of appreciation of his earnest desire and active endeavours to improve the agriculture and cattle of Bengal by instituting the Agricultural Exhibition in this country. The meeting was well attended; and on the motion of Baboo Jotendro Mohun Tagore, seconded by Coomar Hurrendro Khrishna, Coomar Mohender Deb Bahadoor took the chair. The following was the business recorded.

"The first resolution was moved by Baboo Rama Nath Tagore, and seconded by Baboo Ram Gopaul Ghose, and supported by Baboo Rajendro Lall Mitter, and was carried:—That in the opinion of this meeting the Agricultural Exhibition just closed proved, as the first of its kind, highly successful, and that the best thanks of this Native community are tendered to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the care and judgment with which he matured the scheme, and for the labour and earnestness with which he brought it to completion."

The speaker dwelt at some length on the advantages likely to accrue from the Exhibition, and seconded to Mr. Beadon the great credit due to him for having projected it.

Coomar Suttya Nundo Ghosal moved the second reslution. It was seconded by Moulvie Abdool Luteef, put to the vote and carried.

"That this meeting, believing that manifold advantages will be derived by the repetition of the Exhibition periodically, desire that their sense on the subject be conveyed to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor with a request that arrangements may be made to establish the Exhibition as an institution of the land."

Moonshee Ameer Ali Khan moved the next resolution, which was seconded by Baboo Debender Nath Mullick. It was as follows:—

"That the Committee of the British Indian Association be requested to forward the resolutions passed at this meeting to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for information."

The last resolution was moved by Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan, and seconded by Moonshee Buzloo Ruheem.

"That the meeting desire to record their thanks to the British Indian Association for having initiated this meeting, and for the intelligent and active interest it has taken in all public matters affecting the welfare of the Native community."

The resolutions and the spirit of the meeting speak well for the appreciation by the Native community of the efforts made by the Lieutenant-Governor for their good; and Association has done well in endeavouring to make up for the little backwardness displayed by it at first.—*Id.*

EMPEROR LAY.

(From the Spectator.)

MR. LAY has missed empire by a hair's breadth, Those who wish to understand what manner of men Anglo-Asiatics are, who England finds it so difficult not to extend her Asiatic dominion beyond all limits of moderation, why we alone of mankind seem able in the far East to found, should study the correspondence published this week between Captain Sherard Osborn and Prince Kung. There they will find that an Englishman, known at home chiefly as an interpreter and assistant in various peaceful missions, without official dignity, without a single subordinate, without even a national reputation, has devised, and nearly carried out a scheme which in its imperial grandeur of conception makes European designs, even when announced by Napoleon, look almost dwarfish; has prepared, and almost consummated a revolution for the destiny of a third of the human race; has deliberately thought out and barely failed in a plan for reducing the most populous of the empires of the world into a dependency of Great Britain. They will perceive—if they can recognize character through correspondence—that he was pursuing this plan with a full consciousness of its end, with an adaptation of means to objects such as we find in Europe only among the few men who, at intervals of a century, leave a deep mark on the history of the world. They will recognize, in short, the great truth of our Asiatic position—that the strange careers opened by English authority in Asia breed statesmen such as were bred when Spain in her day of vigour pitched herself upon the New World, men whose thoughts are not the thoughts of every-day home life, who are not bound by the laws, or the limits, or the morals which chain down all classes in England who at once in the grandeur of their aims, and the unscrupulous character of their plans, belong to a class whom comfort-seeking Londoners believe to have passed away, the true "Conquistadores." Mr. Lay is not unique except in his opportunities. There are scores of such men in India and floating through half the great towns of Asia—men who start from the thought that they are by nature rulers, whose day-dreams are of conquering kingdoms and organizing provinces, who are ready, grant them but a foothold, to add any empire in Asia to the long list of British dependencies, and only believe that England had better govern all Southern Asia, but who have thought out the means by which to secure that enormous end; and ask little except an official smile to stake their lives and their fortunes upon the realization of ideas which even to statesmen often seem the most unreal of dreams. Creating an army is said to be the most difficult of tasks, but there are Indians who have created a dozen there is one in London now who made a disciplined force of the enemies he had just been conquering, and every adventurer employed in China licks the most unpromising of materials in a few weeks into effective soldiers. It is thought a great thing to found a new trade, but less than ten firms built up in China a commerce now more than twenty-two times as great as the whole commerce of India, when the Company, after seventy years of exertion, surrendered it to the nation as a perfected work. It is a great matter to found among any people a government which shall be at once in advance with its history, its instincts being quite impossible to say, from the grand stands, which of the four leading horses had won and its prejudices, yet create no insurrection; but Anglo-Asiatics, will point to a hundred men each one of whom if vested with the authority of Great Britain, will land in any corner of Asia obtain instruments from within the country itself, and in twelve months change a new conquest into an orderly dependency, where everything from the day labourers to the Governor, is growing rapidly rich.

We explained some months since to our readers the Imperial character of the plans for which Mr. Lay, or some of his friends had in *Blackwood* endeavoured to prepare the public mind, but even those singular papers did not reveal the whole grasp of the design. It was nothing less than to build up in China an authority which should in short time transfer the direct government of the Englishmen, who think all the while they are country from Prince Kung to Mr. Lay. That gentleman, almost unknown, as we said, in England, came home having already secured the first and most difficult step. He had obtained, as Inspector of Foreign Customs, control of a revenue the extent of which no one knew, but which it was certain would in a few years develope to many millions, and which the necessities of the Court would forbid them to take out of European hands. Here was the fulcrum needed, and it remained only to secure an army and a fleet devoted to Mr. Lay, alike as the only channel of communication with Pekin and as the only trustworthy paymaster, to obtain full control of all the sources of power. The army might wait, though the Chinese were at once accustomed to the sight of Europeans in local command of Chinese fightingmen, but the fleet was necessary to the revenue. Till he could subdue the pirates, and rule the ports, and overawe opposition on the rivers, Mr. Lay felt that his grand instrument, the seaborne revenue, was at best imperfect. He, therefore, with the consent of the British Government anxious for Chinese trade and English income from tea, persuaded the Regent to sanction the hiring of a fleet. Invested as usual in east with a sort of unlimited agency, he selected one of the ablest captains in the service to be admiral, purchased eight excellent vessels, with a special regard to their capacity for fighting in a shallow water, and so arranged the terms of the contract that while Captain Osborn became the Chinese Admiral in command, he appointed himself the Imperial Minister of Marine. To display the nature of this arrangement in all its completness we must quote Captain Osborn's words:—"3. Lay will procure from the Emperor such an authority as may be necessary to cover Osborn's acts as the Commander-in-Chief of the European Chinese Navy. 4. Osborn undertakes to act upon all orders of the Emperor which may be conveyed direct to Lay, and Osborn engages not to attend to any orders conveyed through any other channel. 5. Lay, upon his part, engages to refuse to be the medium of any orders of the reasonableness of which he is not satisfied."

It is difficult to conceive of a plan which in Europe would be more impudent, or in Asia more affective. All local authority over the fleet was at once swept away; but that was not sufficient. The Imperial authority must also be reduced to a nominal quantity, and Mr. Lay, therefore, became the single channel for the Regent's commands in matters of marine. Still this was not enough, and the Regent was, therefore, made to pledge himself not to give orders of which Mr. Lay disapproved, or—to give the exact form—of which Mr. Lay might hint to Admiral Osborn that *he* would find it useful to disapprove. That was the original plan of Indian administration as founded by Clive—to leave the native absolute power to be exercised only by the advice of a European, who, however, assumed direct control of finance. That there should be no doubt as to the nature of the views with which this arrangement was made, Captain Osborn says:—"6. To the argument advanced by the Chinese Foreign Office 'that the course proposed by Prince Kung is a novel one in China,' I reply I did not come here, nor my followers either, to accustom ourselves to the treatment usual with Chinese sailors or soldiers, or to assist them in a retrogressive policy in the treatment of European *employés* or Europeans in general. The employment of ships of war and war steamers of European construction is an innovation, that of European officers and gentlemen still more so. I and my force are part and parcel of a new order of things indicating 'progress in China.' I will be no party to her lapsing back into her ancient system, and treating Europeans as they were Chinamen." In fact, China was to be governed, as Indian Residents govern, not according to native, but according European ideas, and, as none but Europans understand European ideas, through Europeans. Had the engagement been ratified, the inherent efficiency of the Anglo-Saxon Asiatic would have been at once manifested, the rivers would have been cleared as if by magic, the bravest of the pirates would have been admitted into the conquering fleet, the refuse would have been sunk, the Imperial authority, that is, Mr. Lay's letters would have been absolute on all coasts, river waters, seaports, river capitals, *i. e.*, on all the great cities of China, and Lay, with a revenue of, as we calculate, some twelve millions sterling, *not* on paper, would have been prepared to pay all official salaries, to supply the Regent with his personal funds, and to accept the post of irremoveable Minister at War. Already the European soldiers are rebelling against the local officials, already men like Captain Osborn write words of the native mandarins, which, if most just, are, nevertheless, needlessly insulting. A little more anarchy, a little more discontent, a threat of resigning, *and so destroying the revenue*, and the Sepoy army would have been at Lay's disposal. Foreign Inspectorate, and Mr. Lay, sole trustworthy paymaster of the Empire, Minister at War, Minister of Marine, sole channel between the Regent and the officials, regarded by the new dominant caste as their representative, by the Court as its best ally against anarchy, would have been Master of China—might, if the new Emperor were bred, as he will be, in the seraglio, become its recognized Vizier. Five years of government by such a man, with such plans, and the Anglo-Chinese would have become the only Mandarins—an organized official caste whose Asiatic race would have the energy to shake off.

It was a magnificent plan, and we are bound to add that in framing it we do not believe Mr. Lay to have been actuated primarily either by self-interest or national ambition. In the mind of every able European in Asia there grows up slowly a passion for which Europe has only one word, but which dominates every other, absorbs every impulse, and sometimes crumbles every principle, and which may be described as the crave for order. The spectacle around him on every side; infinite resources lying about in imbecility; absolute power expended in the harem; endless opportunity without compensating action; great works left to perish that clerks may "eat" the funds devoted to their repair; tribes decimated to avoid the trouble of inquiry; executions by wholesale to save the cost of imprisonment; good laws utterly perverted; industry producing no wealth, and exertion unrewarded; all above checked in consulting their own profit; all below lost in misery; peculation, lawlessness, and, above all, cruelty rampant on every side,—this, which the spectacle represented in every Asiatic country save India, completely engrosses the mind, swallows up all moderation, and fear, and international justice in the single passion to reform, or, if that cost even hell or heaven, chaos at least shall be had. The better the man the stronger the crave. The American missionaries in Burmah, men whose lives realized the missionary ideal, who with whole tribes at their disposal lived among them like ascetics, risked their lives, their positions, even their work, in the strong crave that a race which was not their own should conquer the people who had become their own, and did the anarchy cease. Mr. Lay is not the man to run go on for twenty years on the vastest theatre the world can show; has realized to himself that an industrious, active, and civilized population, ten times as great as that of the British Islands, is in danger of misery such as nine centuries ago fell upon Europe, when land became unsaleable because of the valuelessness of crops, and Europeans ceased to marry, lest they should beget sons to carry on that misery. There is nothing in all history like the condition of Europe in the year 998, and that is rapidly becoming the condition of China. That Mr. Lay, seeing all this, feeling in himself the ability to remedy it all, knowing as every Anglo-Asiatic knows, that one European at the head of a province redeems that province from ruin, that the author of "Tara," for example, had not been in power in Berar six months when brigandage worse than that of the Calabrias had so utterly passed away that the mode of building began to change, should desire any project w

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 16.
Creagh, Cornet, 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 16.
Flood, Assistant Surgeon S., 106th Light Infantry, on duty, to Nuseerabad.
Wray, Lieutenant Colonel E., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Stock, Colonel T., Adjutant General, on duty, to Poona.
Jacob, Lieutenant G. A., Inspector of Army Schools, on duty, to Baroda.
Francis, Captain F. E., 14th Regiment N. I., *to rejoin*, to Ahmednuggur.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 15th February 1864.

Officers Commanding British Regiments and Brigades of Artillery are requested to send in to the Acting Superintendent Army Schools, Poona, the names of four of five Non-Commissioned officers and men, who are desirous of being permitted to attend the Central Military School, Poona, during the season of 1864. The course will commence on the 1st of April and terminate on the 31st December 1864, when such of the students as have made satisfactory progress, who hold the rank of Corporal have less than 7 years service and are not under 18 nor more than 25 years of age, will be admitted into the Normal Department for the purpose of being trained as Schoolmasters and with the concurrence of the Council of Military Education appointed to Regiments as Acting Army Schoolmasters.

Candidates for admission into the Central Military School, Poona, must be able to read and write well, to spell correctly, and to work sums in Arithmetic, as far as, and including simple Proportion.

They should be required to write a passage from dictation, and their dictation papers accompanied by copy of their defaulter sheets must be forwarded to the Superintendent of Army Schools as early as possible.

The following temporary appointments are made :—

6th Regiment N. I.—Captain H. T. Burges to act as 2nd in Command, and Captain C. M. W. James, to Act Wing Officer from the 6th January 1864 and during such time as Captain Falkner may Command the Regiment.

26th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. T. Ferguson to Officiate as Wing Officer from the 6th January 1864, in addition to his own duties as Adjutant until the arrival of Captain Ducat.

30th Regiment N. I. or Jacob's Rifles.—Lieutenant Doigs to Officiate as 2nd in Command, Lieutenant Sanders to Officiate as Adjutant and Quarter Master from 1st January 1864, and during the time Captain Wilson may Command the Regiment, or until further orders.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 105, of the 16th instant, the leave of absence therein granted to Surgeon Major B. I. W. Marlow, of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment, should be of six months from date of embarkation.

Lieutenant H. B. Edward, Cadre 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, is appointed to Officiate as doing duty Officer 4th Regiment N. I., Rifle Corps, during the time that Lieutenant French is Officiating as Adjutant.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 16th Feb.

It is with regret that the Superintendent of Marine has to announce the demise of Mr. D. F. Cunningham, 1st Class Engineer of the *Semiramis*, which melancholy event took place on board that vessel at sea on the 12th instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
16	Indore (s)	Browne	Jedda Jan. 13.
	Jumna	Phillips	Bushire Feb. 1.
	Burlington	Howes	Calcutta Jan. 23.
	Pioneer (s)	Woolley	Kurrachee Feb. 13,
	Star of India	Morris	Kurrachee Feb. 11.
	St. Vincent de P.	Frehat	Bordeaux Oct. 15.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
16	Elphinstone (s)	Liebert	Surat.
	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat.
	Queen of Beauty	Chapman	Liverpool.
	Elizabeth Fry	Wemyss	Liverpool.
	Sirey Dumont	Bourgeois	Liverpool.
	Comorin (s)	Morrison	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Indore* from Jedda.—Dr. Thompson.

Per Ship *Jumna*, from Bushire.—Mr. Maxwell.

Per Ship *Star of India*, from Kurrachee.—100 Invalids; 135 men in health; 22 women; and 26 children of H. M.'s various Regiments; bound to Portsmouth.

Per Ship *Burlington*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Howes, 3 children, and European servant.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Comoria*, to Kurrachee—Mr. Dallas; Mr. Michel; and 61 deck.

The Ship *Albatross*, J. Pollock, bound to Akyab, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Manchester* for Verrawul, Mangarole and Pondanallee.
Ship *Reversing*, for London.
Brig *Waejee*, for Malabar Coast and Calicut.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d	
(Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d.	Nominal.
(Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d.	
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		
To Ho!!		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

London.

"*Coleroon*—33 cases olibanum, 70 cwt., 15 cases chundroose, 281 cwt., Hassum Moosa; 280 bags coffee, Robinson and Co.; 446 pieces E. tcoth, 19.2-3 lbs., Khinjee Ramjee; 58 cases chundroose, 26-0-14 lbs., Stoehr Frieger and Co.; 2 bales sheep skins, 40 corges, Cardwell Parsons and Co.; 14 bales cotton, 49 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.; loose E. teeth, 291 cwt., Khutow Khimjee; 6 cases E. teeth, 18-2-10 lbs., Cullianjee Petamber.

Walmer Castle—300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Chaturbhoy Assaria; 97 cases olibanum, 2064 cwt., 18 chests gum, 493 cwt., Esas Khacky; 35 cases olibanum, 79-1-21 lbs., Abdoola Fazul.

St. Hilda—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., 1 bag coffee, 1-0-4 lbs., Cowasjee Jehangirjee Jussawara.

Stamboul—150 bags linseed, 225 cwt., Dewjee Bhimjee.

Liverpool.

Stalwart—300 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Virjee Nursy and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Govindjee Megjee; 101 bales cotton, 3535 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Varunbhun Peonay and Co.; 16 bales cotton, 56 cwt., Askuron Khengur.

Mogul—210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Kessowjee Jadowjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 130 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Eranyy.

Belgravia—200 bags gall, 200 cwt., Narron Odowjee.

Dorothy—100 bales cotton, 300 cwt., Khatesy Sexjee and Co.

Royal Alfred—200 bags linseed, 300 cwt., Varuhmon Premjee.

Thomas Sidden—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Valudass Lillabhur.

Gilbert Thompson—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee; 64 bales cow hides, 420 corges, Edward Bates and Co.

Confidence—500 bundles sursecssed, 250 cwt., Vulubdass Nursy; 480 bags linseed, 720 cwt., Ragowjee Chaturbhoy.

City of Agra—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy and Co.

Red Jacket—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Dhunjee Munsook and Co.; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Blomage—35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Celestial Empire—304 bales cotton, 1,064 cwt., Nesserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia.

Kildare—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Khimjee.

Tulloch—49 bales hemp, 140 cwt., Goculdass Sarvichnath; 35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Khimjee Ramdass.

Preston—337 bundles sursecssed, 1684 cwt., Jairam Visram; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Damjee Hunsraz and Co.

Queen of the Seas—235 bales wool, 705 cwt., 13 bales cotton, 44 cwt., Khan Momud Hubib.

Pegasus—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt.; P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Flower of the Forest—100 bales hemp, 350 cwt., Dadabhoy Ruttonjee and Co.

New York.

T. E. Lemon—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Futtuchund Dewchund; 1,600 packages linseed, 1,800 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Inconstant—400 bags linseed, 630 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Havre.

City of Carlisle—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Gongjee Nurput; 192 bales cotton, 3535 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Scrabjee Cowasjee Shurvye and Co.

Cicero—3,000 bags linseed, 4,500 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

804 Coleroon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
845 Hastering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1001 St. Hilda, Clarke—A.H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 23)
1099 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
683 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
979 Baron Macauley—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1321 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Blomage, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1478 Cimber, Burton—Cowasjee Manockjee & Co.
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Cassels & Co. (c. l. Jan. 19)
1133 Clydesdale,—B. & A. Hormusjee.
859 Confidence, Heriy—Classon & Co.
769 Dorothy, Thompson—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1148 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1259 East—Blackwell & Co.
1010 Elliot Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
983 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
1082 Eurine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest, Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
833 Kildare, E. Bates & Co.
1040 Latona, Anderson—Comber, Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
867 Mogul, Henson—Stewart, Pringer & Co (c. l. Jan. 5)
782 Orso, Jones—Lawrence & Co.
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cruttenden & Co.
1372 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1062 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1327 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
737 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8.)
1339 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
882 Rob Roy, Blacklock—Bhay and Mackintosh.
1320 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
560 Tallala Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
983 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Sodden, Do.&c.—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 29)
1151 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 29)

FOR MARSEILLES.

483 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
1061 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 29)

FOR ROUEN.

483 Gil Blas, Gronard—Jules, Siegfried & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Clio, Beeton—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
699 Marie et Nelli, Augulan.—S. Tyebjee & Co.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Victorine, Brateon—Jules, Siegfried & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

864 Shanghiae—Leslie.

FOR COLOMBO.

655 Fort Regent, Fegeyt—Peel Cassels & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1049 Ocean Belle, (s) Brown—Cohen & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

679 Pemabhoy Hemabhoy—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1545 Assaye,
1493 Tweed, Surat—Leckie & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

441 Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroan—Volkart Brothers & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

300 Azelia, Brown.

FOR KURRACHEE.

389 Lord Haddo, Brotherton—Finlay, Clark & Co.

NOT FIXED.

781 Albatross, Pollock—M. N. Melissa.
838 Anonyma, Cuthbert-son, W. Nicol & Co.
429 Anne Reddin, Morrison.
565 Anna Henderson, Eiffe—Robinson & Co.
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
1145 Bengal Merchant, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
630 Bailly de Suffren—Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia.
679 City of Benares, McEvau—Finlay, Clark & Co.
764 Carolina, Turner—Cohen & Co.
972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co.
892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.
1034 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co.
639 Ellen Masters, Glover—H. M. Sedick & Co.
1091 Esmeralda (s) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway.
945 Henrietta, Allan.
433 Henry Miller.
491 Intimes, Gefflot.
830 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
646 Jumna, Phillips.
1061 Kirkham, Routledge.
1344 Lady Clarelon—Lawrence & Co.
573 Mary Crocker—H. M. Sedick.
644 Moreno, White—Nasymith & Co.
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
387 Minerva—B. & B. Hormarjee.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
819 Omar Pasha—H. M. Sedick.
696 Pearl, Andrews—H. M. Sedick.
991 Pericles, (s) Fergusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1169 Rowena Bilton, Ewart Latham & Co.
1165 Startled Fawn, Tindall—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
861 Sahamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
478 Souvenir—J. Siegfried & Co.
1031 Speedy, Stranack
Thule (s)
697 Tomogoungs, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
1094 United Service (s) Game—C. M. S. N. Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck (s)—Colson.
1045 William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
841 William Chandler, Miller—B. H. Ca.2a & Co.
1129 Zambia, Willer—Rennie Scovell & Co.
P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.
Malta, G. Hyde.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla.
Salsette, King.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

529 Briarley Hill, Crisp—Fleming & Co.
Chimera, Mattee—Fleming & Co.
477 Albion, Owen—Fleming & Co.
1045 Star of India, Morris—Fleming & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

552 Jason, Lemaistre—Fleming & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

599 Index, Wallace—Fleming & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

308 Brig Appellina, Weighill—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

646 Grotto, Davis.

KURRACHEE.

590 Hugh Lindsay, Giles—Tug Steamer.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 7, *Thunder, O'Thyen, Peveril of the Peak, Matsura, Staffordshire, St. Louis, Barinya, Joshua Bates, Roslin Castle, Marquard Family, Syphidr, Charlotte*, and *Orissa*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—February 9, Ship *Theresa*, J. F. Kennedy, to London, via Pondicherry.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101½
Madras	30 days' sight	98
China	60 Do. do.	227

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per cent.	135 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	152 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	4 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	56 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	93 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	175 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	54 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	17 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Library Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,490 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,700 p.sh.
Himmatsoor Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 34,000.
Do. B.	5,000	.....	
Freo Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,250 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 120 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prm.
Victoria Spinning Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 3000 prm.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500 prm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 460 prem.
One whole Share comprising	6,000	430	
1 A Share	6,000	170	Rs. 34,000
1 B Share	6,000	.....	Premium.
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	.....	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Home and Land Investment Co.	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 55 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 140 pm. pem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Clyde and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 350 pm.
Treasure & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96
" Loan 1835-36 .....
" Loan 1842-43 ..... } 95
" Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five per Cent. Loan 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-7-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five-Franc Pieces	" 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (16th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs.	535 to 550
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	"	545 to 550
Old Bhowngur, (ready.)	"	545 to 550
New Comptaveraties	"	600 to 605
Old Compta, (ready.)	"	535 to 540
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	625 to 630
New Sarigo and Nuggur	"	595 to 600
Old Veeravul	"	515 to 520
New Khandeish	"	590 to 595
Old Poratchee	"	530 to 535
New Accote	"	605 to 610
Old Mangalore	"	540 to 545
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,400.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-4-0 to 6 2 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	5 14 to 6 0
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
Niger	"	37 to 38 Nominal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £250 2s 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¾d. "
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months ..... at 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 " "

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 15th February 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount bought or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th February 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURAMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 20th January 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

શ્રી બુમ્બાઇ તરદિગ્ગ ધિરાન એકીન બ્યાંકીયેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction o local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 16th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Bombay, 26th September 1863. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY RUSSELL, DE CASTRO,